



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRIWEEKLY BY
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It becomes more and more apparent, that notwithstanding Mr. Hayes' confession of "blunders" to the radicals, and his promises that he will, in future, give them less cause to complain of him, they remain implacable, and are only restrained from attacking him openly by the knowledge of the facility of such an attack by reason of the effective support he would receive from the democrats. Mr. Hayes being a sensible man, and perfectly aware of the frailty of the title by which he holds his office, has done, and is doing, all that the trammels around him will allow, to make his administration satisfactory to the people of the whole country, so that they may be disposed, if not to forget, at least to quietly acquiesce in his peaceful retention of the Presidency until the expiration of the term for which he was inaugurated; but as such a peaceful and conciliatory policy is of necessity antagonistic to the success of a party founded upon hate and sustained by corruption, the radicals naturally oppose it with all the means at their disposal, and look upon the man whose elevation they secured at such heavy cost, and whose course has brought them to their present strait, in the light of a traitor, and entertain feelings for him the harshness of which can only be assuaged by a disavowal of what they consider his apostasy, and an agreement on his part to adopt their measures. This, of course, he cannot do, and consequently the opposition they now partially conceal only awaits an opportunity for effective results to manifest itself. With the democrats however, to support him, and that support is pledged to all that he may propose for the honor and benefit of the country, he has nothing to fear. He may as well therefore cease his efforts to conciliate the radicals, for, from the nature of the case, such efforts must fail, and make up his mind to rely solely upon those who are able and willing to afford him all the requisite assistance in the accomplishment of any patriotic object that he may desire to achieve—the democrats. In view of the condition of affairs to which we refer, few will doubt the advisability and propriety of more intimate relations between the President and his new and powerful allies than have heretofore existed, and of his cementing the alliance by not only refraining in future from designating his peace and home-rule policy a "blunder," and something of which the radicals would hereafter have less cause to complain, but by pushing that policy to the farthest extent possible.

The history of the radical party affords more numerous and more striking examples of the truth or the adage about chickens coming home to roost than that of all other political parties that ever existed. The latest one is presented in the case of the carpet baggers Patterson and Conover. In allusion to the alleged betrayal of the party by the two Senators alluded to, the New York Post discovers a streak of poetic justice, and says:

"The one broad and black spot on the reputation of the republican party is its mismanagement of Southern affairs in recent years through the instrumentality of some of the worst partisan knaves and tricksters who have ever been permitted to pervert the powers of a great political organization. If the republican party is to be betrayed it is entirely fitting that it should be betrayed by members of the rascally gang of vulgar and plundering southern carpet baggers whose alliance with the party has driven from it many respectable republicans and brought humiliation upon those who have remained faithful to it."

The accidental and short-tempered Senator, Mr. Matthews, of Ohio, scatters his favors. He votes with the radicals on such an important question as the refusal to admit Gen. Butler, a legally elected member of the Senate, but with the democrats on such an inconsequential matter as the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Hilliard as Minister to Brazil. The attempt to obtain a reputation for fairness by the latter vote will not succeed by reason of the glaring unfairness of the former.

After our Congressional report closed yesterday evening the House of Representatives, by a vote of one hundred and five democrats and twenty-eight republicans, passed the bill for the repeal of the operative part of the resumption act. The bill, should it become a law, will stop the redemption of legal tender notes, and will postpone indefinitely the resumption of specie payments.

The republicans of the United States Senate, in caucus yesterday, determined that they would not consent to an adjournment of the extra session until all the nominations sent in by the President have been confirmed or rejected.

The prospects of a country are by no means favorable when its people lose all respect for the Government, and the experiences of the last twelve months have tended very much toward producing that condition in the U. S. What was lacking has been furnished by the present struggle for the possession of the Senate—that possession depending upon the votes of two such men as Messrs. Patterson and Conover.

It is believed that Rev. Father Keane, of St. Patrick's Church, Washington, D. C., will be appointed Bishop of the Richmond diocese in place of Archbishop Gibbons. Others believe that Rev. Father Janssen, present Administrator of the Diocese, will be appointed.

The U. S. man-of-war steamer Huron struck two miles north of No. 7 station, Kitty Hawk, 1.30 this a. m. The foremast and main topmast are gone. The steamer is a total wreck. Assistance is needed immediately. The sea is breaking over her and several dead bodies have already washed ashore from her. The number on board was about 135, of whom all but 30 are lost.

The bark Hattie Hall, from New York, for Queenstown, was passed dismasted and abandoned.

The Eastern War.

A dispatch from Vienna says, so far from being weakened, the Czarowitz army consists of eight infantry and four cavalry divisions, numbering 80,000 to 90,000 men; and though it must eventually move from the Danube to the vicinity of Timova, it would not be easy for the Turks to make much impression. It seems the Russians, by forced marches, can concentrate three or four divisions on any given point in a single day.

A Cettioje dispatch says:—"Wounded Montenegrins arriving here report that on Sunday night the divisions of Piamenz, moving toward Scutari, found the Turkish forces entrenched near Amalite behind three lines of breastworks, extending from the hills to the Boryana. An assault was made by 600 volunteers, who carried the first two lines, but on attacking the third they found themselves opposed to a much superior force of Turks, and were beaten back with a loss of between twenty and thirty killed and a hundred wounded, when the attack was abandoned. This affair shows that the statement that the right bank of the river is entirely in the possession of the Montenegrins is unfounded. The locality of the battle is about half way between Antivari and Scutari."

[Note.—Ali Saib, it may be remembered, reported from Scutari that 4,000 Montenegrins attacked the position defending the road from Antivari to Scutari, and were repulsed, losing 300 men.]

The movement appears most injudicious and useless, since, after the opportunity of taking Scutari by surprise had been lost, it was practically impracticable, and any aggressive movement in that direction was of needless, while any Turkish movement for the relief of Antivari with their present force could easily have been met. The Prince is reported to be at Vir, but no telegrams have been permitted from the army. We are ignorant of his object in going there, as the headquarters remain before Antivari.

A correspondent at Giurgova sends the following under date of Thursday:—"I have been shown a telegram from Russian headquarters requesting contractors to furnish 70,000 bags of biscuit instantly for the besieged in Plevna, as Osman Pasha has opened negotiations for the surrender of that place."

The foregoing must be accepted with reserve. Mehmet Ali telegraphs from Orsova on Thursday as follows:—"We arrived here to-day. The Russians sent one regiment of infantry and one of cavalry from Vratza against Neveleski. These were overwhelmed, and the cavalry regiment, except six men, was destroyed. We captured two guns and a number of prisoners. The Montenegrins are bombarding Lesovar and a fortified island at the northern extremity of Lake Scutari."

It is announced from Bucharest that the Russians have ordered supplies of food, in expectation of the early capitulation of Plevna. A Constantinople correspondent says:—"Gen. Melikoff, when summoning Mukhtar Pasha to evacuate Bizzorum, informed him of the capture of Kars, and that if he resisted he would be attacked by 80,000 men, with overwhelming artillery. Mukhtar Pasha replied that he would hold Bizzorum to the last."

A Pera correspondent telegraphs the following:—"The peace party is increasing and strenuously endeavoring to get some proper mediation, but no distinct programme or definite overtures are yet put forward, for fear of a humiliating refusal from Russia." The Turkish Ambassador at Vienna has sounded Count Andrássy on the subject of mediation. The Count said mediation was not opportune and would be disadvantageous for Turkey.

A contradiction is published of a statement that Austria is about to issue a diplomatic declaration defining her interests in the Eastern question. The Ministerial Fremdenblatt says Austria has no occasion to make such a declaration, since her interests are already known. Moreover, there are no indications at St. Petersburg, Belgrade or Cettioje to ignore the declaration already made by Austria.

VIENNA, Nov. 24.—A dispatch from Tiflis to the Presse says:—"The Russian corps will shortly attack Batoum with heavy artillery. The Caucasian insurrection is increasing. The insurgents stormed the fortified town of Kassan on the 12th instant and captured the garrison."

Methodist Conference.

The Virginia Conference at Lynchburg last night, to meet next year at Petersburg. Among the appointments are the following:—
CHARLOTTESVILLE DISTRICT.—D. P. Willis, Presiding Elder.
Orange, H. P. Mitchell.
Albemarle, F. M. Edwards.
Louisiana, Joshua S. Hunter.
Scottsville, Thos. A. Ware.
Platanna, Wm. E. Payne.
Blacksburg, Richard Ferguson.
Gorham, Robert Orange.
H. M. Hope, Orange Circuit.
J. T. Martin, W. H. Kompar, superintendence.
Eliz's Ford, to be supplied by Richard Stephens.

Culpeper Station, J. T. Lumpkin.
Culpeper Circuit, R. G. Chandler.
Rappahannock, J. W. Hildrup.
Woodville Mission, to be supplied by George W. Bailey.

Madison, Oscar Littleton.
Rapidan River Mission, to be supplied by J. F. Fennell.
Greene, R. W. Watts.
Stone Point Mission, to be supplied by W. G. Clark.

NORTHERN NECK DISTRICT.—W. A. Crocker, Presiding Elder.
King George, D. G. C. Butts.
Mattross, J. W. White.
Westmoreland, J. H. Davis.
Richmond Circuit, J. B. DeBerry.

Headville, J. B. Brannin.
Lancaster, R. B. Bales, one to be supplied. The question of a division of the Conference was postponed.

The Vanderbilt Will Contest.

Mrs. Mary Le Beau, the contestant of the Vanderbilt will, applied to her counsel, Scott Lord, yesterday, to Surrogate Calvin for an order that the executors pay her, by way of advance, at least \$20,000. Her petition sets out that her share in her father's estate, after deducting all specific legacies, would be, if the residuary clause be overruled, upward of \$5,000,000; and that under the will she had a specific bequest of an interest in bonds, under which \$12,000 is now due her as interest; that she has no other income not more than sufficient to support herself and her family of four children in moderate comfort, and that during the present year she has been subjected to extraordinary expenses by the litigation over the probate of the will, and is unable to pay them and support herself and family in a manner appropriate to their station and condition in life. She therefore prays for an order directing the executors to pay her, out of the personal estate of her late father, such sum as the Surrogate may deem proper, not less than \$20,000—as an advance on account of her legacy if the will is finally confirmed.

The motion was not formally discussed, but in the course of the informal talk before the Surrogate, Henry L. Clinton, the counsel for Wm. H. Vanderbilt said that, as he understood the statute, the Surrogate had no power to grant such an advance. He should further contend that Mrs. Le Beau was not in need of the money, and had no right to divert the funds of the estate to maintain her suit.

Mr. Lord, in some warmth, replied that the statute was not so limited as Mr. Clinton claimed, and was never intended to prevent a person from maintaining her legal rights or using what must be hers to support them. No injustice could be done the executors, for they could pay this sum with perfect safety, or the Surrogate might require security.

The motion was then adjourned until Friday next.—N. Y. Tribune Nov. 23.

George C. Wheeler, the druggist who has in the past few months wasted in drink over \$7,000 left him by a relative, and who, by his debauchery, has driven his wife to the lunatic asylum, was again arrested in Brooklyn Thursday, helplessly drunk, and was sent to the penitentiary.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

It is announced from Rome that an attempt to con the Pope has failed, and has produced an efflux of humor to the chest. Cardinal Simoni, in view of the condition of the Pope's health, has asked the Cardinals to confer with him on the general interests of the Papacy. It is probable that a species of council of regency will be appointed.

The Alava Junta of Spain has refused to vote taxes, thus nullifying a royal decree recently issued, subjecting the Basque Provinces to the same direct taxes as the rest of Spain. The Governor has consequently dissolved the Junta. The provincial delegates have resigned, and the royal authorities are now endeavoring to form a new Provincial Council.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the Government of Germany and the United States have entered into negotiations for a mutual naturalization treaty to supersede treaties now in force with the separate German States.

A special from Athens says: In consequence of the recent speeches in Parliament the Ministry have resigned. The King refused to accept their resignations, and the crisis continues. The populace have become very warlike since the late Russian victories.

A London grain circular says: There is no change in the wheat market. The demand is generally steady, and moderate prices are fairly maintained. The same may be said of spot and the neighboring districts. Since Tuesday the number of cargoes of white oat coast has somewhat increased, but without much effect on prices. Maize is reduced in value, and is somewhat firmer, and in some cases slightly higher. Its value is steady. At this market to day there were few buyers, but upon moderate transactions the wheat business of Tuesday was maintained. Flour is unaltered. In corn a fair business was done at rather above the rates quoted in our last.

The latest Santo Domingo date is November 9. The accounts of the political situation are confused. The revolutionists in the southeastern provinces of Seibo were driving back the Government troops at every encounter. The insurgents were daily approaching the city, and great consternation prevailed. The city prisons were crowded with political prisoners.

The revolt in Seibo is attributed to the following: Back declared Roman a port of entry, with the sole object of exporting cotton. Baz is said to have entered into a private contract with a Cuban firm for a supply of cotton. The people of Seibo, considering the scheme the speculation of a rascal, and the cotton being the interest of a foreigner, were enraged. The situation in the provinces was unchanged. Victory was favoring the Government troops and the revolutionists alternately.

The Haytian news is to November 11. Peace prevails. Coffee was quoted at \$12 per quintal. The prospects of the sugar crop in all the West Indies are splendid.

Señor Zamacona has finally sailed from Mexico to the United States with his family.

The anniversary of the battle which decided ex-President Lord's fate was celebrated on the 16th inst., by a sham fight on the plains near Mexico.

The provisions of the treaty demanded by the United States are unknown outside of government circles. Various versions of it are afloat. It is said that the demands of the United States are such that no government claiming independent sovereignty can yield to them. The uneasy feeling regarding the intention of the United States Government is increasing. The Church party is actively engaged in creating enmity towards the United States.

In consequence of the late gale the works for the new docks at Liverpool are so damaged, forty-two acres of excavation being flooded, that it is feared twenty-seven hundred men will be thrown out of work for three weeks.

France.

Admiral Roussin has been appointed Minister of the Navy. A committee of the Left met yesterday and drafted an interpellation to be made in the Chamber of Deputies as soon as the new Ministers appear.

The Soleil, the organ of the Orleans princes, says: "If the Government did not mean to abide by the decision of universal suffrage it should not have consulted it. From the moment it did so it was obliged to accept its answer. We understand people saying I do not like universal suffrage, but we do not understand people saying, I like universal suffrage when it says yes, and I do not like it when it says no."

The Minister, until lately an ardent defender of the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, the accredited organ of a portion of the Cabinet of the Duke de Cazay, personally says: "The most inextinguishable influences are at work around the Marshal, and seem deliberately complicating the difficulties which it would be so easy to dispel. Certain men, whose first consideration is the interest of their party, seem to have adopted the mission of incessantly placing fresh obstacles in the Marshal's way. For that purpose they recoil from no means. They go to the length of closing to the Marshal every outlet of conciliation."

The Republican papers censure the composition of the new Ministry in contemptuous terms. The Union (Legitimist) says the Cabinet derives its significance from the appointment of M. Wolowe, whose politics are of the Fourteen stamp intensified.

The Minister says the Ministry will avoid all political discussion, and devote itself solely to the public business. It will ask the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to adopt a similar course, and thus establish a truce from discussions, which are disturbing trade. It will explain to the Deputies the imperative necessity of immediately considering the budget, so as to reassure the country. The Ministry will appear in the Chamber to day.

Nobody doubts that the debates on the Cabinet's programme to day will result in a vote of want of confidence. It is probable the Cabinet will resign, for the honest men of which it is composed will not cling to power at a risk to the country, and it is said they have declared that they do not want a second dissolution. After the resignation of the Cabinet the Marshal Bonapartist Cabinet resolved on violence. Nobody in Paris even imagines that he can enter on the latter disastrous course.

Sauvour Henri Victor Bouvier, a well known French physician, is dead.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The new Ministry is gazetted to day. This morning's republican journals regard the Ministry as a short-lived experiment, and they reject any idea of compromise as long as due satisfaction is not given to universal suffrage.

M. Lepelletier, the newly appointed Minister of Justice, was a distinguished magistrate of the Cour de Cassation. Politically he is a conservative, but without enthusiasm for any monarchical party.

Mr. Graeff, Minister of Public Works, was a member of the roads and bridges department in the late Ministry of Public Works.

Admiral Roussin is a naval officer, and was Under Secretary of the late Ministry of Marine.

Charles Henderson has been committed in Philadelphia to answer the charge of conspiracy to defraud. He pretended to be a banker, and the evidence showed his capital to consist of Confederate money, and the amounts he had induced two young men employed as clerks to deposit as security.

The soldiers, having surrounded the Keets mine, at Deadwood, under direction of Sheriff Bullock, closed the opening except the main shaft, and the process of smelting the mine was by sulphur was resorted to and successfully carried out. The last of them came up at 10 o'clock last night, and all are now under arrest.

News of the Day.

A deputy U. S. marshal recently arrested two men for violating the revenue laws in Wayne county, Kentucky, and put them in the county jail at Monticello. On the night of the 15th thirty men forced the sheriff to open the jail and release them. On the night of the 18th another mob forced the jailor to release John Lyvelace, another revenue law breaker. Two days prior to these occurrences a mob took Graville Brunson from his house, whipped him and threatened him with death if he ever assisted a United States marshal. Brunson left the county on being released. Wm. Cox, another assistant of the marshal, was also whipped, and left the county in fear of his life. On the 18th United States Commissioner Tuttle was grossly insulted by a mob and forced to leave his home.

The general committee on church extension of the M. E. Church, at its session in Philadelphia, yesterday, adopted a report of the committee on the amounts asked for in various localities. These include for Alabama and South Carolina \$1,500 each; Baltimore, \$1,200; Pennsylvania, New York, New York, East, North Carolina, Pittsburgh, Savannah, Virginia, West Virginia, \$1,000 each; Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Central Tennessee, \$800 each; Delaware \$500.

The attorneys for the defense of Ezra P. Smith and Mrs. Champlin, held for trial for the poisoning of Smith's wife, at Middleburg, Va., have discovered that a sister of Smith's late wife died several years ago of the same disease of which Mrs. Smith died, and they will proceed immediately to exonerate the remains and use every effort to analyze whatever portion of the remains may be found, with the view of seeing if there are traces of poison.

Official advices received at Washington report that the regular Mexican troops sent to the Rio Grande are to take the place of those now there, they having failed to purposely not elected to carry out the orders of President Diaz, who is desirous of treating the United States with respect, but anxious to preserve the peace. The troops when they arrive will cooperate with General O'Leary in preventing incursions from either side.

The Memphis Avalanche says: "Eight miles south of Ashland, North Mississippi, a few days ago, Homer V. Hunt was challenged by C. Mason Lane for saying of a young lady friend of the latter, 'How I hate any girl who is her equal!' He accepted, and as both were excellent shots the distance was extended from fifteen to thirty-five yards. Hunt was killed and Lane mortally wounded at the first fire."

John A. Smith, on trial at Morristown, New Jersey, for the murder of his wife, has been acquitted on the ground of insanity. Brotherton, convicted at Auburn, New York, for the murder of Moon, is to be executed on the 17th of January next. Barr, who killed Keeper Casler in Auburn Prison recently, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Near Fort Hall, Indian agency, Idaho, yesterday, Agent Donelson arrested an Indian who shot two white men last summer, and turned him over to the sheriff. Shortly after an Indian friend of the prisoner went to a trader's store where the Indian was delivered to the sheriff and shot dead Alex. Rhodes, a man well known in the Territory.

The United States and British fishery commission, which has been in session for several months at Halifax, N. S., have awarded to Great Britain \$5,500,000 as the amount due by the U. S. government for the advantages enjoyed by American fishermen in Canadian waters. The Dominion government claimed about three times that amount.

The investigation into frauds and robberies of the Tweed ring was resumed in New York to-day. Tweed was present with his counsel, John H. Keyser testified that from 1867 to 1871 he was engaged in the furniture, stove, plumbing and general house furnishing business, and said he had raised some of his bills 33 1/3 per cent. at the instance of the ring.

Senator Edmunds holds that in a case where a nomination made to the extra session in March was not confirmed the President could not re-nominate after the adjournment, but under the Tenure of Office act the office remained in abeyance and no one was permitted to exercise it or to draw pay.

The argument before Judge Humphreys, at Washington, for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, was continued yesterday. It will not be concluded till this evening. The decision will probably not be made before Tuesday.

Jacob Huntzinger and his son, Albert, President and Cashier of the Miners' Trust Company of Pittsburgh, have been convicted of conspiracy to defraud a depositor of \$24,000. The trial took place at Reading and has lasted five weeks.

The Chinese in San Francisco are excited in consequence of a procession by the workmen, to take place on the 29th inst. The procession is to show the strength of the party opposed to Chinese cheap labor.

Yesterday morning an unknown man jumped from the middle span of the Illinois and St. Louis bridge, and was drowned. From papers found in his pockets it is supposed that he was a dealer in tobacco at some small Illinois town.

L. J. Thersanon, a lawyer of New York, has been arrested on the charge of embezzling about \$130,000. He was a member of church, superintendent of a Sabbath School and treasurer of a church.

Yesterday Thomas Kelly, employed on a farm in Smithfield, R. I., stabbed Chas. Northrup, proprietor of an adjacent farm. Northrup lies in a critical condition. Kelly is under arrest.

The "Dizzy Blonds" lately in this city were prohibited from giving exhibitions in Louisville. The Central National Bank of Chicago and the Tenth National Bank of New York city have suspended.

NEW YORK'S BABY SHOW.—In honor of the expected babies who are to fill Midget Hall with infantile music on Monday next, the workmen are decorating the exterior of the building. Immense placards, done in glaring colors, announce the attractions that are to be presented, and the American flag floats above the roof and hangs in graceful festoons about the entrance. Baby men are preparing quarters for the reception of the household tyrants, and already the stories above the hall in which the midgets live are being transformed.—In the first a raised platform has been built entirely around the hall. This is to be covered with a handsome carpet and furnished with easy chairs, high chairs, rocking chairs, indeed chairs of all kinds suitable for babies and their attendants. In the story above are to be the dressing rooms and dinette room, wherein mothers are to be furnished two meals a day.

Already some prize babies from Boston have been entered. The six months old baby, that weighs only a pound and a half, is coming; and the seven months baby, now thirteen months old, born in Boston, of Danish parents, and also born without either hair, finger or toe nails, will be in the show. A Saratoga baby is coming, and several New Jersey babies are already peering their Saratogas.

A number of damaged babies have been rejected, and the slightest physical defect consigns a baby to the oblivion of its home. They may be as wicked and depraved as they please, morals not being taken into consideration. The babies are to be taken together, each after its kind. For example.—Fat babies and thin babies will not mingle; crying babies and quiet babies will occupy opposite ends of the hall; pugnacious babies and peacefully inclined babies are to be separated by an impassable barrier; and autistic babies will have quarters of their own.—N. Y. Sun.

Virginia News.

In the United States District Court, at Norfolk, yesterday, Judges Hughes and Bond presiding, in the matter of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company, Mr. Wayne McVick, of Philadelphia, presented the petition of the Pennsylvania Steel Works, asking the Court to instruct the receivers to pay out of the surplus earnings \$33,000 for rails furnished the road before it went into the hands of the receivers. Judge Meredith, P. V. Daniel and Mr. Bolling, of Richmond, and Mr. Williams, of Lynchburg, presented petitions asking payment for supplies furnished the road, which had been purchased by brokers, and for back wages of employees. Other petitions of a similar character were presented by various parties. Messrs. Choate and Shipman, of New York, representing English bondholders, opposed these petitions, claiming their mortgages take precedent of these claims, which are only a portion of a floating debt of nearly \$1,000,000. The Court adjourned until to-day. The petition to sell the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad has not been filed, and it is now thought that none will be presented during the sitting of this Court.

Attorney General Field and Messrs. Seawell and Forbes, the commissioners appointed to investigate the facts relating to the State's interest in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, have completed their labors and sent a report to the Governor, who will communicate it to the General Assembly. This is the matter in which Gen. Bradley T. Johnson acted as counsel for the State.

The Fredericksburg Star says that petitions are in circulation for the appointment of J. W. Slaughter, of that place, and R. W. N. Nowland, of Loudoun county, to the postmaster's office at Fredericksburg.

Letters have been received at Richmond showing that the South Carolinians are grieved at the treatment the Walker Light Guard received at Columbia on their late visit to that city.

There has been recently opened a very superior vein of anthracite coal on the Michael survey, on the opposite side of North River to where the Dora mines are being worked.

The East Hanover Presbytery met in Richmond yesterday and resolved to suspend proceedings in the case Rev. Dr. Baird until the case was acted on by the General Assembly.

The Board of Trustees of Richmond College have requested Professor Harris to withdraw his resignation, and have granted him leave of absence until September.

The remarkable day light meteor of last Tuesday was also observed at Staunton, and other places in the State besides those already mentioned.

A man named McNew was shot near Saltville last Tuesday. His assistant was arrested but escaped while on his way to Abingdon for trial.

Dr. Millan's farm, in Rappahannock, has been sold to Mr. A. T. Walden, for \$20 an acre.

In the Supreme Court of Appeals, yesterday, the case of Costis vs. Thompson was fully argued by Judge Meredith, and submitted.

C. W. Hunt has resigned the position of light house keeper at Bowler's Rock, and J. S. Williamson has been appointed in his place.

Mr. Joseph Burdiss, of Stafford county, was badly injured last Monday by being thrown from a wagon.

Col. D. S. Graves, a prominent citizen of Pennsylvania county, died suddenly last Wednesday.

W. J. Moon has purchased the Washington House, in Fredericksburg, for \$1,300.

The Legislature meets December 5th, a week from next Wednesday.

TRANSIENT TROUBLES.—Most of us have had trouble all our lives, and each day has brought all the evil that we wished to endure. But if we were asked to recount the sorrows of our lives, how many could we remember? How many that are six months old should we think worthy to be remembered or mentioned? To day's troubles look large, but a week hence they will be forgotten and buried out of sight.

If you would keep a book, and every day put down the things that worry you and see what becomes of them, it would be a benefit to you. You allow a thing to annoy you, just as you allow a fly to settle on you and plague you, and you lose your temper (or rather get it; for when you are surcharged with temper they are said to have lost it) and you justify yourselves for being thrown off your balance by causes which you do not trace out. But if you would see what it was that threw you off your balance before breakfast, and put it down in a little book, and follow it out and ascertain what becomes of it, you would see what a fool you were in the matter.

The art of forgetting is a blessed art, but the art of overlooking is quite as important. And if we should take time to write down the origin, progress and outcome of a few of our troubles, it would make us so ashamed of the fuss we make over them, that we should be glad to drop such things and bury them at once in eternal forgetfulness.

Life is too short to be worn out in petty worries, frettings, hatreds and vexations. Let us banish all these, and think on whatever things are pure, and lovely, and gentle, and of good report.

LIVING FORTY-TWO DAYS ON WATER.—Skeptics who insist that the forty days' fast in the wilderness was a physical impossibility will not be prepared to believe that Dr. Tanner, of Minneapolis, Minn., has lived on water for forty-two days. He states that he was anxious to prove that human life could be prolonged without the use of any nourishment whatever, and began his fast under the eyes of an associate physician, who examined him frequently and kept a record of all the symptoms. For forty-two days he remained without food, taking a walk every day in the open air, and a swallow of water whenever inclination prompted. On the fortieth day he walked out to Lake Cedar and drank two much cold water, in consequence of which the action of his heart was weakened so that not the faintest trace of pulsation could be discovered at the wrist. These symptoms soon disappeared, and on the last day of his fast, although he had lost eighteen pounds in weight, he felt so strong and well that he was confident that he could hold out for two weeks longer. On returning to his food he ate sparingly at first, but soon had to blunt the edge of an enormous appetite. Whereunto, and unto much more of like import, he is willing to make oath and affix his seal.

The best is the cheapest. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is acknowledged to be the safest and most reliable medicine for Babies. Price 25 cents.

List of Letters.

The following is a list of the letters remaining in the Postoffice in this city November 24. Persons calling for letters will say they are advertised and give the date of the list.

If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead letter office, in Washington.

Allen, Mrs. Tabby
Burger, John
Butler, Miss Kitty
Cress, Mrs. Nellie
Duglass, Mrs. D. L.
Davis, Mrs. Matilda
English, Miss Rosa
Flood, Mrs. Mary A.
Green, Mrs. M. C.
Gordon, James
Gaskin, J.
Green, Miss Dolly
Hardy, Mrs. Susan
Huels, S. R.
Hines, Moses
Little, Miss Jennie
Lucas, Mrs. Amelia
Mason, Miss Lou
Mason, Miss Lou
Mills, Miss A.
Owen, Patrick
Padgett, W. H.
Pettitt, Mrs. Martha
Porter, Lewis
Richards, R. H.
Shopton, W. H. C.
Smith, Mrs. Susan E.
Shorter, Mrs. Caroline
Stewart, Miss A.
Weldon, Bertie
Washington, Mrs. S.
Williams, Joseph

Wm. N. BARKLEY, Postmaster.

Terrible Railroad Disaster.

The startling news was received at Columbia, S. C., last evening that a terrible accident had occurred on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, about twenty miles from Charlotte, caused by the falling of a trestle bridge that spanned Fishing Creek, while the noon train from Columbia for Charlotte was running over it, and that all the passengers had perished. The following is the only reliable information received as to the cause of the accident up to the present:—The northward bound passenger train on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad left Columbia on time, at 12 o'clock yesterday, for Charlotte. The train consisted of an express, baggage and two passenger cars, the latter carrying over one hundred passengers. The train, which was in charge of Conductor Wm. Kline and Engineer Felner, arrived at Fishing Creek some time after 5 o'clock p. m., and ran on the bridge, which was about one hundred feet in length. Suddenly an awful crash was heard, and the whole train fell to pieces under the weight of the train, precipitating all the cars into the deep and muddy current. The locomotive in charge of Felner had just reached the opposite bank when the bridge went down and would have been dragged back by the falling cars had not the coupling pin fortunately broken off and left the engine standing on the very brink of the abyss. Felner, who was running his locomotive at full speed to Rockhill, four miles from Fishing Creek, telegraphed the chief railroad office the dreadful news. A special train, having on board the president of the railroad, and other officials, as well as a corps of workmen, hurried to the scene of the accident. Among the passengers were